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HDAT QUINTUPLE SHEET STAR, \$1.00 per year;
foreign nostage added, \$3.00
tered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C. second class mail matter.)

Pall mail subsect cions must be paid in advance cates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star

Vol. 84, No. 20,810. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING HAWAHAN INVESTIGATION LEONARD EXECUTED THE WRECKED KEARSARGE THE FIGHT IS ON SEVERAL LOCAL NEEDS IN CONGRESS TODAY

Mr. Bankhead Agrees That This City Needs One Right Away.

AE VISITS THE DISTRICT BUILDING

He Inspects the Crowded Rooms and Smells the Smells.

THE MARKET SITE PLAN

The chances are favorable for a new Dis-

of the House committee on public buildings verse to the administration. The investigaand grounds visited the District building. and, in company with Commissioner Ross, as possible was extended to both sides, the made a careful investigation of the situa- purpose of the committee being to ascertion there. Each room was visited, and the tain the exact truth as to the situation. work of several offices, together with the The testimony antagonistic to the position number of persons employed, explained. When of the administration is said to be so overthe investigation concluded Mr. Bankhead whelming as to render it very difficult for said the situation had not been overdrawn. said the situation had not been overdrawn. The District did need a new municipal building, and needed one badly. He said further that the committee of which he was chairman had decided to favorably report a Capt. Wiltse was impelled to land the bill for a new municipal building, and he troops of the Boston, not on account of the requested the Commissioners to submit plans and specifications, together with a compelled to respect, but by the reports rebill to be presented authorizing the con-

struction of same. He told Commissioner Ross in the preparation of the bill to put in a sum that would insure for the District a home worthy of the national capital. He thought further that if the plans were made to suit the site now owned by the District in front of the market house the chances for the enact-ment of the bill would be better, for it would do away with the opposition that would certainly follow were the building constructed about the city hall. Commis-sioner Ross stated that already the District architect, Mr. John B. Brady, had made elaborate plans for a building on this site which had received the approval of the former board of Commissioners and which would be sent to Congress for the information of the committee having the matter in

The Commissioners were highly elated over the suggestion of Mr. Bankhead, and set about at once preparing a bill. It is understood that they will ask for \$1,250,000 to help Mr. Cleveland out of his embarrass to do the work.

It will be recalled when the subject of a new municipal building was first broached, and the site in front of the Center Market and the site in front of the Center Market that he will treat the matter judicially, but at the same time he is said to be embarwas selected as the most practicable, the rassed by the fact that he is publicly revealed by the fact that he was selected as the most practicable, the representatives of the Market Company ap-peared before the Commissioners and stated that they would be willing to withdraw whatever claim the Market Company had to eighteen feet in the rear of the reservation, if the Commissioners would allow the com-pany to widen the two approaches to the market. As this seemed the wisest solution of the problem, the Commissioners readily assented, and now Architect Brady claims there is ample room on this reservation up-on which to erect a municipal building. The Star has already published a plan of the building, as proposed by Mr. Brady, and the Commissioners will send the same to Con-gress during the early part of next week.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Commissioner Roosevelt is After the

Connecticut Democratic Committee. Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt is now collecting information regarding the personnel of the democratic state central committee of Connecticut, which lately issued a circular addressed to the federal and circular requested funds for campaign purposes and carried a graduated assessment of from 2 1-2 to 10 per cent, according to 225, the salary received by each official. Within 756, \$1,867; travel, 413, \$1,187. the past few days copies of the circular have been laid before the civil service commission. It will also be ascertained whether any members of the committee are officers of the government and also the method of distributing the circular. The issuance of such circulars, where the purpose is specifically for political purpose, is punishable both by fine and imprisonment. The law is very specific. It says that no employe of the government shall "directly or indirectly solicit or receive, or be in any manner co cerned in soliciting any assessment, sub-scription or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any pers

The law further provides that "no person chail in any room or building occupied in discharge of official duties by any officer or employe of the United States mentioned In this act, or in any navy yard, fort, or ersenal, solicit in any manner whatever or receive any contribution of money or any ther thing of value for any political pur-the whatever." The penalty for violating the foregoing provisions is a fine not ex The penalty for violating

more than three years.

One of the members of the Connecticut state central committee, says the Wash-ington correspondent of the New York Sun, is Henry Goddard, collector of customs at Bridgeport. While it is not charged that Mr. Goddard sent out the circular, connection with the committee makes him that the commission had a clear case against Mr. Goddard. The members of the committee who are not federal officials are also liable to prosecution, it is claimed, in-osmuch as in one case the circular was sent to a postmaster whose office is in his

It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt or some other member of the committee will proceed to Connecticut after further data phall have been received by them, and peronally investigate the case.

PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACTS. Considering the Question of a Penalty

for Violation. The question of inflicting a penalty on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for its violation of the terms of the contract for is made apparent by an elaborate report carrying the mails between New York and received at the Department of State from Colon and San Francisco and Hong Kong Charles W. Wiley, United States consul at is under consideration by Postmaster Gen- St. Etienne, France. The consul shows that eral Bissell. The contract went into operation February 1, 1892, and provided for ten as exists in the United States among nation February 1, 1892, and provided for ten as years' service. The schedule required three trips a month between New York and Colon for the first two years and once a week for the remaining period. Between San Francisco and Hong Kong the contract provided two years and twenty-six for the remaining eight years. As the required change has not been made by the company, Superintendent of Foreign Mails Brooks brought the matter to the attention of the Postmaster General a few days ago and the latter has had conferences on the question with Second Assistant J. Lowrie Bell. The penalty is discretionary with the Postmas-ter General. It is possible that the con-tract will be canceled, resulting in the payment to the company according to weight of mails carried instead of on the mileage asis. The company is now paid \$1 a mile

Public Meetings at the Capitol.

for outward trips, no compensation being

paid for mails carried on return voyages.

request has been made by the Indiana delegation in Congress, together with a hundred or more other Congressmen, that the Speaker permit Mr. Luther Benson, the temperance ora-tor, to use the hall of the House for a lecture next Saturday evening. The Speaker

Senator Morgan's Report to Be Read to the Subcommittee.

The Testimony Said to Be Strongly Against the Administration-Mr. Morgan's Embarrassment.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, has called a subcommittee together for tomorrow to consider the report which he has prepared on the Hawaiian investigation. The members of the subcommittee themselves do not know what the character of the report will be, and it is, therefore, impossible to ascertain in advance. The matter is open to inference, however. The bur-Yesterday afternoon Chairman Bankhead den of the testimony taken is strongly adtion was exhaustive, and as much latitude supporter to make up a case for Mr. Cleve-

The Landing of Troops.

It has been shown in the committee that ceived by him from his own officers whom he had sent ashore to investigate the situa-tion, and four hours before he received the request from Mr. Sievens to land troops he had made all preparations to land them. It was shown also that foreign residents, not Americans, in the absence of forces of their own nation in the harbor, had drawn up a request to Capt. Wiltse to land troops, and asked his protection, and that this request was withheld merely because it was dis-covered that troops were being landed be-fore it could be delivered, and it became un-

Mr. Morgan's Embarrasment. It is known that Mr. Morgan fully understands the situation, and it is said that his private conclusions are in accordance with the undisputed testimony. Whether he will deem it good policy to entirely disregard all party obligations and treat the subject merely in a judicial way, or whether he will consider this hurtful and prefer to take a negative position or even attempt ment, is what no one can ascertain in advance of his declaration to the committee. There are excellent reasons for believing garded as not feeling kindly toward Mr. Cleveland, and might be subject to the sus-picion of being influenced by this.

A MODEL LIBRARY.

The Results of the Deliberations of Committee of Experts.

The completed catalogue of the American Library Association, which Commis-Education Harris considers one of the most important documents yet issued by the bureau, was given out yesterday. It embraces 5,230 volumes selected for a popular library by a committee of seven appointed by the American Library Association at an annual meeting held in September, 1890. Suggestions for the work were made by seventy-five or eighty leading librarians of the country. The total estimate1 cost of the volumes selected is The number of volumes and amount allotted to each subject are given as follows: Biography, 635, \$1,110; fiction, 809, state officers of that commonwealth. The \$1,000; general works, 227, \$982; philosophy \$899; language, 108, \$325; natural science. \$783; literature, 634, \$1,284; history,

"It is stated that a discount of 20 per cent for wholesale purchase can be depended on, while it is estimated that special discounts will reduce the absolute cost to \$5,200. It is cited in the introduction that "the committee disclaims the idea that this s a model library, in the sense of being an ideal selection. The wealth of material and the differences of opinion are such that no such selection is possible. They would claim. representing the best thoughts of competent judges in various departments. No boards ing the collection as it stands. The number of volumes in each subject is the result of have been indicated. The number of books in photography is large for a library of 5,000 volumes. It illustrates a special collection. Every library should have such a collection on some subject of general or local interest. The catalogue is of service in supplying the proper class numbers, diclibraries using in whole or in part this

selection of books. The most costly item in putting a library in order is thus saved." ONLY ONE CASE AT RIO.

A Dispatch From Admiral Benham Gives Reassuring News.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a cable message from Admiral Benham at smenable to the law, and Commissioner Rio, dated the 14th instant, saying that Roosevelt is quoted this morning as saying one man on the Newark is ill with yellow fever; that he has been transferred to the hospital, and that he has ordered the Newark to Rio de la Plata, near Montevideo. That is all Admiral Benham says on the subject, so it is believed that there is but one case of the dreaded fever in the entire American fleet. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease and the authorities here are confident that no more cases will develop on the Newark or on any of the other American warships.

It is now believed that the Detroit was not sent to Montevideo with the Newark, but that if she has left the harbor it is merely for a short cruise cuteffer. for a short cruise outside.

Immigration in France.

That the United States is not the only nation afflicted with too much immigration tive working classes touching the employment of foreigners, and particularly is this true of the foreign laborers who come to report that France occupies toward the cther nations of Europe a position akin to that of the United States, in that while the nation is rich in material wealth, the population is far from dense, so that the operations of the law of demand and supare materially modified in the interest

TO CONDEMN THE LAND

For the North Capitol Street Exten-

sion-Application in Court. The District Commissioners, through Attorney S. T. Thomas, filed in the Supreme Court of the District a petition for the condemnation of land for the extension of North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home. The lands are those of the Prospect Hill netery and Annie E. Barbour, and about 250,000 square feet are required from the north line of T street-2.893 acres of the former and 2.765 acres of the latter-and they ask the court to appoint three com-

oners for the purpose.

Hanging the Murderer of Jesse Anderson at Frederick.

AN INDIANA MURDERER ALSO DIES

The Worst Crime in the History of the State.

COOL ON THE SCAFFOLD

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 16.-Wm. Leonard, who murdered Jesse Anderson, was hanged in the jall yard here this morning. The drop fell at 11:17 and the man was pronounced dead, at 11:31, of a broken neck. The execution passed off without flaw. The condemned man exhibited great nerve and coolness, ascending the scaffold

alone without a tremor and placing himself in position on the trap. Leonard spent the entire morning with his spiritual advisers, Rev. Fathers Coleman and Holm, and when not conversing with them walked up and down the corridor smoking. He said he was prepared to request of Mr. Stevens, which he was not die, and wanted the work done as soon after

the physicians, Drs. F. F. Smith, W. G. McComas, H. K. Mudd and W. A. Long, pronounced the man dead and his body was cut down and taken in a casket to St. John's Catholic Church, where brief services was a body to the body that the body the body that the body the body that the body that the body were held and the body interred in the ad-joining graveyard.

Crime, Arrest and Trial of Leonard. The crime for which Leonard suffered the death penalty was the killing of Jesse Anderson with a musket on September 5, 1893, at Lime Kiln, Frederick county, three miles south of Frederick city. Anderson was a Baltimore and Ohio track workman and was very popular in his neighborhood. Leonard was an Englishman and worked up to the time of the killing in a canning factory at Buckeystown.

Leonard about the time of the murder was drinking heavily. He repeatedly admitted the killing and said in extenuation that he was crazed by drink at the time of what he always spoke of as "this sad affair."
It was brought out in the trial that, while Leonard was in his drunken condition, he was informed that Anderson had told Leonard's brother-in-law, Mr. Grant Hardy, who

is a Baltimore and Ohio telegraph operator, that Leonard was on a drunk. Leonard did not know Anderson, but he was so in-furiated by the information that he went to Hardy's house, borrowed a musket, which, he said, he wanted to use to shoot a squir:el for his little daughter, and went to look for Anderson. He found his victim in a gang of nine men at work on the rati-road. He asked which was Anderson, and when he got the right man, said: "Anderson, are you armed?"
"I am not," replied Anderson.
"Then I am sorry for you. You have lied about me, and I am going to kill you."

The men then struggled for the gan, but the load of shot was fired into the track workman's lungs, and he died the same

town and taken to Frederick. The feeling was removed to Rockville, Montgomery was removed to Rockville, Montgomery county, where, on November 29, he was convicted of murder in the first degree. On December 4 Judge McSherry sentenced Leonard to be hanged in Frederick.

When asked if he had anything to say he arose and said: "I am nearly fifty years old, and up to the time of this sad affair I have never been arrested. I did kill Anderhave never been arrested. I did kill Ander son, but it was entirely accidental."

Leonard asserts that the name by which
he is known is not his right name. He gives this account of his life: "I was born near Liverpool, England, January 20, 1844. My

parents were poor. When I was six years old my father moved to Ben Johnson street in Liverpool. At the age of fourteen I went to sea for two years and visited the United States, the West Indies, and France, America and India. I was twice married legally Three children were born to us. I left her also. While working in the Cornwall mines in England I had some trouble, which made me again come to the United States in 1880, when I worked at Newark, N. J., and Pittsburg. At Green Spring Run, W. Va., I married Mrs. Allenger, who, with me, worked afterward in the mines at Connellsville, Pa. This wife died on May 1, 1893, leaving two little girls. These are all with their grand-mother at Green Spring Run. I am the father altogether of seventeen children." The convicted man has given little trouble to his jailors.

He wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, some time ago, stating that he was a British subject, and asking ambassador to intercede for him with President Cleveland, but no notice was taken of the communication. Leonard claims that he does not give his real name because he does not wish to scandalize his relatives. and this fact, he says, has kept him from obtaining that help he would have obtained if his nativity could be proven by his family He claims to have relatives in Philadel-

Jesse Anderson, who was killed by Leonard. left a wife and two small childre

EXPIATED A ERUTAL CRIME.

Murderer Stone Executed at Jeffer sonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 16.-Jas. E. Stone expiated his crime on the gallows in the prison here at 12:08 this morning. The sextuple murderer kept up his air of bravado until the last moment. The death warrant was read to him by Warden Patten at 1 o'clock this afternoon. During the reading Stone preserved the same stoicism that was characteristic of the man Juring his stay in the prison. His spiritual adviser attempted to bring him to a realization of his near approach to death, but

in vain. Stone walked to the gallows without remor and met his doom without a word of excuse for his horrible crime. The animal in his nature was exhibited to the last moment. His neck was broken fall and there was no movemen of the body after he passed through the

"Bud" Stone, as he was familiarly known, was convicted was committed near the vil-lage of Glendale, nine miles east of Washington, Ind., on the night of September 18, 1893, and was the peculiarly atrocious and bloody murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Wratten, her son Denson, and his wife and three children.

Stone confessed the crime to his wife.

and, she being unable to keep the awful secret, when summoned before the grand jury told all she knew.

The assassin was taken to the Jeffersonville prison immediately upon his arrest in order to avoid lynching, but was returned to Washington November 4 for trial. entered a plea of guilty, and within three hours' time Stone had been tried. convicted and sentenced to be hanged. A short time ago he added another horror to his crime by stating to his aged father, who visited him in prison, that he had smothered the little girl, Ethel, with an apron at a neighbor's house, where she had been re-moved in a dying condition, while the folks

were at dinner, as he feared if she recovered her evidence might convict him.

Stone's was probably the most brutal and fiendish murder ever committed in the state of Indiana. It was undoubtedly planned for robbery, but becoming frightened The available cash balance in the treasury fied, leaving over \$000 in an unlocked bu-

An Effort Will Probably Be Made to Get Her Off.

The Navy Department Waiting the Return of the Crew-Two Propositions to Recover the Wreck.

The officers of the navy, and particularly those of the old navy who remember the achievements of the old wooden ship Kearsarge, cast away on Roncador reef, have recently been encouraged in the belief that the famous ship is not yet to be abandoned, SOME INTERESTING RUMORS and that she may see further service, if only as a training ship or receiving ship, so that she may be preserved as a patriotic memorial. The reason for the renewal of this hope is to be found in a visit to the Navy Department of Capt. Merritt, the head of the well-known wrecking com-The captain has had an interview

cannot get her off the reef.

The Navy Department is walting for the arrival of the castaways at New York on the City of Para before coming to a definite decision in the matter. When they arrive, which should be within a week, they will be questioned as to the exact condition of the Kearsarge, of which they should know more than any one else, as they were the last persons to see her. The old ship was stanchly built of live oak timbers, and it is believed that she could stand much pounding before breaking up. It is also gathered from the reports that she lies very

When Capt. Merritt has satisfied himself from inquiry of the Kearsarge's officers that the undertaking is feasible he will proceed at once from Norfolk, the nearest port where the wrecking company has headquarters, in a well-equipped vessel, for Roncador reef, where he will make a personal examination of the wreck. If she is beyond salvage the government will be put to no expense on account of the expedition, and if she can be saved Capt, Merritt will name the figure for which he will undertake the job. He feels fairly confident that he will succeed and points to the salvage of While it may be true that Mr. Hill will not while succeed and points to the salvage of the Aguan, which carried Warner Miller's fill-starred party and which the Merritt Wrecking Company succeeded in taking of this same Rongdor regretations. this same Roncador reef.

The Navy Department is disposed to act

dard, who commanded the 11-inch guns of the Kearsarge during the engagement with the Alabama. Mr. Stoddard is now in the wrecking business at Norfolk, Va. He estiout to rescue the Kearsarge from the West Indian buccaneers for about \$12,000. The expedition outfit could be sold when out of use for about \$4,000. The estimate to cover fitting out the expedition for five

Mr. Stoddard thinks the battery and a portion of the hull could be recovered. He calls attention to the fact that the north east trade winds slack up about the mid-dle of April, which would aid the expedi-tion. Acting on this letter, Mr. Blair to-day presented a bill for a Kearsarge rescue expedition.

SUSPENDED PENSIONERS.

Action of the House Committee on the Subject.

The construction of the act of December 21, 1891, which made a pension a vested right and required thirty days' notice before t could be withheld, seems to be somewhat uncertain in its bearings upon the rights of pensioners who were suspended from the rolls before that date.

The House committee on invalid pensions agreed today to favorably report the resolution of Representative Tawney of Minne-sota, calling upon the Secretary of the In-fident of the vote being in their favor and terior for information as to whether the money withheld from pensioners suspended before that act must not be paid to them, and thirty days' notice given before they are dropped or suspended. Representative Tawney named seven vet-

erans in his district who were suspended from the rolls last April and have not been restored. Representative Melklejohn of Nebraska notified the committee of similar cases in his district. Representa tive Tawney thinks there can be no question about the duty imposed by the act upon the commissioner to restore pensioners, and says this duty was recognized by he commissioner when he restored Judge Long's pension. One of the cases instanced by him is

similar to the Long case. The pensioner is Charles Kroeger of Winona, Minn, whose rating had been raised to \$72 under ensation of new evidence, and he was notified last April to show cause why his pen-to make a short speech in favor of rejec-sion should not be reduced to \$50, the dif-tion and then it is expected a vote may be

THE PRINCESS COLONNA.

No Question Before the State Department in Regard to Her Case.

There is no question before the State Department affecting the case of the Princess Colonna, daughter of Mr. J. W. Mackey, who fled to this country to keep her children away from her husband. Her flight from France with the children might be regarded as a case of kidnaping, in view of the decree of the French court that Prince Colonna, and not his wife, is the legal guardian of the children. Our treaty obtigations with France do not make kidnap-ing an extraditable offense. It is so regarded in our extradition treaty with Italy. of which the prince is a subject. As the alleged kidnaping occurred in France, it is not likely that Italy would take official cognizance of it. It is said that Prince Colonna is on his way to this country to necessary will take legal steps to that

The Russian Thistle.

Congress is to be urged to make an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to exterminate the Russian thistle, which is becoming a great menace to agriculture in the northwest The Senate committee on agriculture has approved Senator Hansbrough's bill for this purpose. A similar bill has been introduced in the House, and a subcommit-tee, with Representative Moses of Georgia at its head, has been chosen to investigate and report upon the subject. Saturday the House committee on agri-

culture will give a hearing to the repre-sentatives from the northwest who are in-terested in the matter. Gov. Shortridge of North Dakota has come to Washington to urge upon Congress the necessity of action. thinks that unless the government takes steps soon to check the spread of the weed it will become a blight upon the country, particularly on

Personal Mention. Secretary Lamont is expected to return

to Washington tomorrow or Sunday. lecture next Saturday evening. The Speaker has been compelled to refuse the request, as the rules of the House prohibit such use of the rules of the saling and further provide that the Speaker cannot entertain a motion to permit such use.

The available cash balance in the treasury today is \$137.286,378; national bank notes read drawer. His father is a highly received for redemption, \$332.101. Government receipts—internal revenue, \$505.605; murder Bud Stone had led a quiat, uneventage and office.

Mr. Post of finite treasury field, leaving over \$900 in an unlocked bullets to be absent about a week. Hon, John E. Russell of Massachusetts in the House exempting from taxation the ment receipts—internal revenue, \$505.605; murder Bud Stone had led a quiat, uneventage and the field leaving over \$900 in an unlocked bullets to be absent about a week. Hon, John E. Russell of Massachusetts is at the Arilington. He will remain in this customs, \$441,182; miscellaneous, \$13,935.

Mr. Post of finite treasury field, leaving over \$900 in an unlocked bullets to be absent about a week. Hon, John E. Russell of Massachusetts in the House exempting from taxation the ment receipts—internal revenue, \$505,605; murder Bud Stone had led a quiat, uneventage and the field properties of the House exempting from taxation the ment receipts—internal revenue, \$505,605; murder Bud Stone had led a quiat, uneventage and the field properties of the field prope Mr. L. M. Saunders and Mr. James H

The Senate Considering the Peckham Case in Executive Session.

MR. VILAS DEFENDS THE NOMINATION

The Opposition Still Confident of

Securing a Rejection.

The Senate went into executive session aln.cst immediately after the reading of the journal this morning. The situation this morning can only be described as "hot." The lines of the battle over the with Assistant Secretary McAdoo and has signified a willingness to undertake the salvare of the Kearsarge on reasonable terms. He says he has worked vessels out of all kinds of difficulties; has even picked the Capitol at 8 o'clock, and was on a conthem out of the trees, and that the Kear-sarge must be in a bad plight, indeed, if he tinuous move here, there and everywhere about the building from that time until the Senate met. Rumors of changes in the probable vote of the Senate that had reached his ears since the adjournment of last night made him nervous. It was announced on excellent authority this morning that both Senators Cockrel and Colquitt, who, last night, were paired against Mr. Peckham, were today on the side of the admin-istration. Their votes have been won by

Mr. Vilas since the adjournment. It was asserted today by one who was in a near to deep water, owing to the rapid shelving of the reef, so that the task of floating her off would be comparatively to Mr. Peckham than it was at this time yesterday and that a change of three votes now from one side to the other would change the result. This indicates that yesterday's adjournment had helped the side of the administration more than that of the opposition.

A Rumor as to Hill.

The fact that he will not make such a with all due speed in the matter, because of a fear that the Kearsarge may be looted by some of the lawless natives of New Providence before the salvors can be salvored and Peckham Should Mr. Deckham Sho a fear that the Kearsarge may be looted by some of the lawless natives of New Providence before the salvors can arrive on the scene.

Another to the Rescue.

Lieut. J. A. Smith of the navy has presented to Senator Chandler and Representative Blair a plan for rescuing the guns and armament of the Kearsarge. The plan was submitted to Lieut. Smith by E. M. Stodard, who commanded the littlesh are a whom Mr. Hill would care to organize and whom mr. Hill would care to organize and softensive to the navallable today against whom Mr. Hill would care to organize and softensive and softensive and softensive and softensive and softensive to the New York Senators as those whom he has made. There is probably no other man available today against whom Mr. Hill would care to organize and softensive to the New York Senators as wnom Mr. Hill would care to organize an opposition. For these reasons it is thought Mr. Hill will make no further fight against the administration in this matter in case Peckham is rejected, but he has made no Senator George's Position.

The friends of Senator George are anxious that it should be understood that he is working for Mr. Peckham, not because of favors received or expected from the administration, but because he believes that Mr. Peckham would be a good man for the democratic party on the Supreme bench. They assert that Mr. George will vote for Mr. Peckham for the same reason that Mr. Hoar will vote gainst him, namely, because it is understood that Mr. Peckham is a constitutionality of protection. Mr. George is a radical tariff reformer, and, in fact, almost a free trader. He declares that on broad questions he may differ from the adcase in the silver debate last autumn, but on small matters, such as the Peckham nomination, he desires to be in harmony with the administration as representing

The Opposition Recovers. Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon it became apparent that the anti-Peckham forces had recovered from their fright of declared that the majority against Peck-Church Orphan ham would not be less than six, and might Asylum, \$2,500. run as high as twelve. Certain changes and announcements contributed to their confidence. Senator Colquitt was confidentclaimed once more by Mr. Hill's friends. When he left the Senate last evening he was paired in favor of Peckham. Today he announced himself to be once more in favor of rejection. Senators Morrill and Dolph, who have been classed as doubtful, cave been announced positively on the side

An Effort to Postpone

At 2 o'clock Mr. Vilas was still talking, verted from the view of the administraagainst Mr. Peckham. Then Mr. Teller is to make a short speech in favor of rejec-

afternoon. Mr. Vilas Defends Peckham. Senator Vilas' speech was devoted largely

to a denial of the statements that were letters from different parts of the country from prominent lawyers, who reported that Peckham was a most fit man for the position. Some of the letters were especially bitter against Senator Hill, and Senator Vitas emphasized these points be rejected because he was opposed by a faction of his party in New York, and that the attempt to defeat a man because he was not in harmony with the Senators from that state was a preposterous propo-sition and one which should be rebuked by

THE CABINET MEETING.

Not Many There, but the Session Was a Long One.

Today's cabinet meeting was short of members, but was long in duration. It is said that the session was protracted beyond the usual hour in the expectation of hearing the disposition of the Peckham case. The meeting adjourned, however, long before that case came to a vote in the Senate, The Hawaiian question in general President Dole's letter to Minister in particular were also considered. taries Carlisle and Lamont and Postmaster General Bissell were not present at the

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

The Senate District committee at its meeting today directed Senator Faulkner to to executive session.

To Sell Property in Georgetown.

Senator Smith was directed to report favorably Senate bill 1235, authorizing the sale of certain property in Georgetown.

TWO CENTS.

Cared for in the Estimates for the Deficiency Bill.

The Specific Items, Although Small, Have a Good Deal of Interest to Many.

The appropriations committee of the House has received from the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of deficiency appropriations amounting to \$2,367,855.59. The following estimates of local interest are noted:

For expenses of heating the United States National Museum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, \$1,000. National Zoological Park: For repairs to the Holt mansion to make the same suitable for occupancy and for office furni-

ture, \$426.57. To reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming the expenses of labor and mate-

For payment of contract liabilities on Maitby building and Richards property, \$2.50. District of Columbia: Rent of of-fices superintendent of charities, \$300; for advertising, \$13,825.26. Expenses of assessing real property—That the sum of \$375 for cierical services be allowed, and that the accounting officers of the United States treasury be authorized and directed to ing for the service of the fiscal year 1892. Improvements and repairs—Grading streets, alleys and roads: To pay D. Knowlton the balance due on contract No. 1231 for grading Half street southwest between M and N streets, being for the service of the fiscal year 1890, \$269. Permit work—That the sum of \$60.21 be appropriated to meet the retain of 10 per cent on the cost of work done under contract No. 1310, with George Drew & Sons, being for the service of the fiscal year 1891. Streets-Sprinkling, sweeping and cleaning. Rent of offices and store room, being for the service of the fiscal year 1894, \$420. To pay Edward Harpur 50 cents per diem from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, 282 days, \$141. To pay Edward Harpur 50 cents per diem from November 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, 204 days, \$162.

Fire department—Forage: Amount re-quired for the balance of the current year, being for the service of the fiscal year 1894. being for the service of the fiscal year 18%, \$1,500; forage, to pay S. S. Daish & Son; repairs to apparatus and new appliances, to pay John McDermott & Bro., both being for the fiscal year 1833, \$1,467.38; contingent expenses, that the sum of \$35 for papering engine house be allowed, and that the accounting officers of the United States treasury be authorized and directed to treasury be authorized and directed to credit the same in the settlement of the accounts of Commissioners J. W. Ross, M. M. Parker and Capt, Charles F. Powell, being for the service of the fiscal year 1893. Public schools—Pay of superintendents, teachers and janitors, to pay E. E. King, janitor of Fillmore School from July 27 to September 30, 1893, to make his pay \$500 per annum, \$20.88; to pay the janitor of Pierce School from February 1 to June 30, 1804, at \$500 per annum, \$208.33; to pay to the janitor of Patterson School from May 1 to June 30, 1804, at \$500 per annum, \$83.33; fuel, amount required for the balance of of the fiscal year 1894, \$10,000; fuel, to pay J. Edward Chapman, \$224.95; to pay R. J. Kennedy, \$307.89; to pay Mayfield & Heiston, \$345.80. Contingent expenses: To pay the Washington Gas Light Company, gas, \$129.25; to pay R. V. Rusk, cleaning out-\$129.25; to pay R. V. Rusk, cleaning out-houses, county schools, \$27.40; all being for the service of the fiscal year 1833. Con-tingent expenses: To pay the Prang Edu-

cational Company, paper, being for the service of the fiscal year 1802, \$520.23.

Courts—Police Court: To pay William Gale, engineer, from March I, 1803, to June 30, 1886, at the rate of \$500 per annum, being for the service of the fiscal year 1833, \$302.50. Militia-Rent, fuel, light, care and repair of armories: To pay the Washington Gas Light Company, gas, being for the service of the fiscal year 1893, \$21.50. Support of convicts-To pay amounts found du the accounting officers of the treasury on account of support of convicts, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1833, \$13,560.18, Municipal lodging house, \$127.79. For payment of judgments against the District of Columbia as follows: Charles H. Anderson, by his next friend, Mary Alice Anderson. \$400; John L. Bartlett, \$500; the Anglo-American Insurance Company, use of Willfam A. Meloy, \$1,275; William A. Hedrick, \$81; David Murphy, \$38,34; Industrial Home School, \$2,000; National Association for Colored Women and Children, \$4,000; Association for Works of Mercy, \$700; St. John's Church Orphanage, \$819; St. Ann's Infant

THE NEW SENATOR. His Assignment to Committees a

Cause of Perplexity. Mr. McLaurin, the new Senator from Mississippi, is exceptionally fortunate in the possession of a private secretary bearing the historic and patriotic name of Patrick Henry. This young gentleman came north from Mississippi with the Senator but was showing signs of drawing to a yesterday and was today sworn in at the close. As soon as he finishes Senator White office of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate of California, who has recently been con- and began his official functions. The new Senator has not yet been assigned to any epublican administration without the pre- tion, is to take the floor for a brief speech committees and accordingly has no permanent abiding place in the Capitol. He makes his headquarters, however, in Senator ference being meanwhile withheld. These seven pensioners, Mr. Tawaey says, are tration's efforts to postpone the vote and dependent upon the town or G. A. R. posts other day has not succeeded, and Mr. Hill chamber. Senator McLaurin is not, as has will undoubtedly secure a vote early this George's committee room and oscillates bewill undoubtedly secure a vote early this been stated, a smooth-faced man. He has, in reality, a closely cropped mustache and imperial of mixed red and gray, presenting so little contrast with his complexion that they are not distinguishable ten feet made against Peckham by those who op-nosed him. He read a large number of Mr. McLaurin has taken rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel and is now cor sidering the advisability of bringing his family, which consists of a wife and seven daugh-

ters, to this city from his southern bome. The assignment of the new Senator to committees is a matter that is still giving the managers of the democratic side of the Senate considerable perplexity. steering committee, and if no conclusion can be reached by them it may have to be re-ferred to a caucus of the democratic Sena-tors. Three of the members of the steering committee, Senators Gorman, Ransom and Cockerili, have been holding a series of brief meetings during the past few days in the room of the committee on commerce. It is understood that they have been endeavoring to settle the question of the chalrmanship of the committee on military affairs, to which Senator Bate aspires. The feeling between Senator Bate and corcommittee has grown to such an extent there is grave doubt as to the ability of the steering committee to adjust the mat-ter satisfactorily. In this case a caucus will be necessary, but the democratic managers are straining every nerve to avoid

The Filing of Records.

such a necessity.

The work of the commission of treasury officials appointed to examine the methods of fliing papers adopted in the department and to determine upon a new plan has been completed. The report of the committee, which consisted of Deputy Second Auditor John C. Edwards, Deputy report to the Senate favorably Senate bill and the senate favorable senate favorably Senate bill and the senate favorable senat trict of Columbia. He made this report and Samuel W. Waliace of the treasurer's later in the day, before the Senate went inlisle this afternoon. It recommends the substitution of a new patent tying device for the wooden and

To Join His Company.

metallic boxes now in use.

Only a Brief Business Session of the Senate.

MR. BLAND AND HIS SEIGNIORAGE BILL

An Effort to Close the Debate on

the Measure.

CALLS OF THE HOUSE.

The public session of the Senate today was unusually brief and uninteresting The long executive session of yesterday had not resulted in a solution of the Peckham controversy, and it had been tacitly agreed that the entire time today after the preliminary morning business should be devoted to that matter. As a consequen of this agreement the Senate, on motion of Senator Pugh, proceeded to executive business after a few minutes of routine work. Senator Brice of Ohio presented a petition signed by 25,000 citizens of Cuyahoga county asking that the duty be retained

on iron ore. Senator Washburn of Minnesota presented petitions praying for the extension of the bonded period on liquors.

The binding twine manufacturers of Massachusetts, through Senator Lodge, presented a petition asking for a hearing before the finance committee.

Andrew D. White of New York, on resolution of Senator Morrill, was reappointed a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Institution.

Senator Chandler presented a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the names of the immigration commissioners at the various perts of the United States. It was adopted. of the United States. It was adopted.

Senator Hoar presented a resolution requesting the President of the United States, "if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate all reports or dispatches from Mr. Willis, the present minister to Hawaii, not heretofore communicated, and especially the dispatch communicating a letter from President Dole specifying certain charges against the conduct of said Willis."

Senator Harris at first objected to the present consideration of the resolution, but after some explanations consented and the resolution was adopted. the resolution was adopted.

Then, at 12:25, on motion of Senator Pugh

the Senate went into executive session to consider the nomination of W. H. Peckhan to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court. THE HOUSE.

At the opening of the session of the House this morning Mr. Cummings, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, presented as a question of privilege the report of his committee on Mr. Boutelle's resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform "the House by what authority instructions were issued placing the armed naval forces States and the use of its ensign under the control of James H. Blount, and also furhish the House with copies of all orders directions, instructions or official sugge tions issued by him since March 4, 18 concerning the movements of the nam

forces of Hawaii." He explained that the committee mended the passage of the resolution amended so as to call for all orders from amended so as to can for 1833. He yielded March 4, 1892, instead of 1833. He yielded a moment to Mr. Boutelle, who urged the resolution, which, he importance of the resolution, which, he said, had already been delayed six weeks. The information called for by it, he thought, should have been before the House when the Hawaiian resolutions.

were being debated. He did not suppose that answer would have had any effect on that debate, and the delay in procuring the information request by it, he presumed, subserved the same pr lie policy which for days and weeks had kept Congress waiting for Dole's reply to Willis, which had at last reached the pes-Mr. Cummings then demanded the previous duestion, which was ordered, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted without died.

vision. Trying to Close the Debate Mr. Bland was then recognized. All sug-

gestions for closing debate on the seigniorage bill by unanimous consent having falled to go into committee of the whole, and pending that motion, moved that all gen eral debate on the measure close at 3 o'clock. On that motion he demanded the previous question. Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Reed appealed to him for more time for legitimate debate, but Mr. Bland was obdurate. He was perfectly Bland was obdurate. He was nable limit to the debate if the opponents of the bill would agree to it, but they had already fill-would agree to it, but they had already fillmonished that obstructive tactics would be

Mr. Reed replied that there was no reason why the opposition to the bill should be bound over to keep the peace in order to get an opportunity to close the debate. Thereupon Mr. Bland insisted upon his motion and the demand for the previous ques tion. On the rising vote the republican and the opposition democrats declined t vote, and when the result was annou 99-0, Mr. Tracey made the point of no quorum. The yeas and nays were demanded. It was very apparent from the outset that Mr. Bland would be unable to get a quorum today. The vote resulted Just before the vote was announced the President's message transmitting the re-port of the bureau of American republics for 1833 was received. Mr. Bland moved a

call of the House.
On call of House 212 members responded and the vote recurred upon Mr. Bland's demand for the previous question.

The roil call developed the presence of 256 members, and again the vote recurred on Mr. Bland's motion, which again failed for lack of a quorum, 160-1, 18 short.

Still Short of a Quorum This resulted, 150-3, a gain of eight votes, but still twenty-six short of a quorum. Mr. Bland again moved a call of the

There is little or no chance of securing a quorum on Mr. Bland's motion this after noon. The filibustering will probably con-tinue until about 4 o'clock, when a resolution to arrest absentees will be passed, afte

Information has reached the Navy Depart-

which the House will adjourn

ment that several cases of smallpox have occurred on the flagship Baltimore at Yokohama since the middle of January and that the vessel is now under rigid quarantine No deaths from the disease have occurred and it is believed that there will be no fur ther trouble on that account. Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The total number of fourth-class post masters appointed today was thirty-eight.

and the remainder by removals. The Virginia appointments were: Hickman, F. J. Hickman, vice D. P. Hickman, removed; Newport, D. H. Keister, vice Mrs. S. H. Help for the Land Office. A large number of clerks from the pen